COMMODITY CONTROL SYSTEM AND METHOD

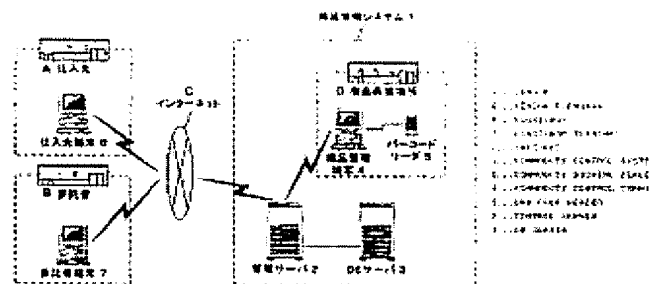|			
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Abstract of **WO0241210**

A commodity control system making it possible to mixedly control purchased commodities and consigned commodities efficiently and to reduce the stock of commodities and the commodity storing space. A control server (2): stores the number of purchased commodities in stock, the number of consigned commodities in stock and the target-stock number of consigned commodities for every kinds of the purchased and consigned commodities controlled by a seller; updates the number of purchased commodities in stock in accordance with the warehousing/shipment of the purchased commodities; updates the number of consigned commodities in stock in accordance with the warehousing/shipment of the consigned commodities; and converts consigned commodities into purchased commodities, when the number of purchased commodities shipped is larger than the number of purchased commodities in stock, by subtracting the number of conversions, i.e., the difference between the number of purchased commodities shipped and the number of purchased commodities in stock, from the number of consigned commodities in stock and by adding the number of conversions to the number of purchased commodities in stock. The control server (2) asks the consignor to replenish the consigned commodities through a dedicated Web page when the number of consigned commodities in stock is smaller than the targeted number of consigned commodities to be in stock.

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Commodity control system and method comprises control server (Jpn)
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2001.11.12 2001WO-JP09872 N(US) R(AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR)

Novelty: A commodity control system making it possible to mixedly control purchased commodities and consigned commodities efficiently and to reduce the stock of commodities and the commodity storing space. A control server (2): stores the number of purchased commodities in stock, the number of consigned commodities in stock and the target-stock number of consigned commodities for every kinds of the purchased and consigned commodities controlled by a seller; updates the number of purchased commodities in stock in accordance with the warehousing/shipment of the purchased commodities; updates the number of consigned commodities in stock in accordance with the warehousing/shipment of the consigned commodities; and converts consigned commodities into purchased commodities, when the number of purchased commodities shipped is larger than the number of purchased commodities in stock, by subtracting the number of conversions, i.e., the difference between the number of purchased commodi ties shipped and the number of purchased commodities in stock, from the number of consigned commodities in stock and by adding the number of conversions to the number of purchased commodities in stock. The control server (2) asks the consignor to replenish the consigned commodities through a dedicated Web page when the number of consigned commodities in stock is smaller than the targeted number of consigned commodities to be in stock.

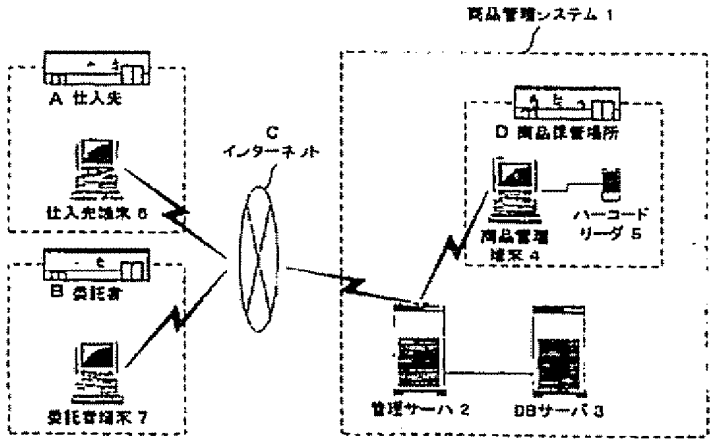**Use:** Commodity control system and method comprises control server
Description of Drawing(s): Control server 2
(46pp Dwg.No.1/7)
N2002-372285

Honda Hiro

23/5/2002

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T01-N01A2

* NOTICES *

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]
[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the technical field of the merchandise management system by which a goods vender manages the goods containing the consigned goods with which it was entrusted from the stock on hand and truster who purchased from the supplier in more detail about the technical field of a merchandise management system.
[0002]
[Description of the Prior Art] In a commercial field, it is a large problem how the vender of goods, such as a retailer, loses the excess and deficiency of the number of inventories of goods which purchased from the supplier and has been managed at the shop front in exhibition or a storage area. Since it corresponds also to a sudden order received, while it always needs to secure the minimum number of inventories, it is because cost will increase along with it if there are many inventories. Moreover, since it corresponds also to the order received for stocking from a vender sudden also for the supplier which supplies a vender goods, it is necessary to hold the fixed number of inventories, and it has the same problem. The concept of "consigned goods" was made as the commercial transaction approach which eases the problem which these venders and suppliers have. "Consigned goods" is defined as "such goods of which it is the goods kept in a goods vender's storage area while the truster had reserved the ownership of goods, a goods vender can transfer the ownership of that to self if the goods concerned are needed, and sale and use can be done." "Consigned goods" exists more in ancient times, and the dealings about consigned goods have been conducted. The "household medicine of Toyama" etc. which these consigned-goods dealings are mainly conducted by the chemical-related type of industry for many years, for example, makes the Edo period the origin is known.
[0003] The flow of general consigned-goods dealings is as follows. That is, without purchasing goods from a truster, a goods vender keeps the goods concerned as consigned goods (taking charge), and keeps it at a shop front in exhibition or a storage area. It will transfer to self (the goods are purchased), and a goods vender will use and sell the ownership of the goods freely, if the goods concerned are needed with sale etc. A truster continues maintaining the number of storage of consigned goods at a fixed level by acting as the monitor of the number of use of the consigned goods to a goods vender continuously, and filling up consigned goods suitably. Thus, a goods vender can receive the profits that it can respond also to a sudden order received, by purchasing consigned goods immediately, when the self number of inventories can be decreased and stock on hand hits the bottom, namely, diverting consigned goods to stock on hand by transposing some or all of an inventory of stock on hand to consigned goods. Since the storage area of an inventory of goods is offered by the vender also for the truster who entrusts consigned goods, If the cost of inventory storage of goods can be reduced and it is needed with the order received from a goods vender The profits that it can respond also to the order received for sudden stocking from a vender are brought about by selling immediately the consigned goods which the goods vender is keeping, namely, making it divert to stock on hand from consigned goods.
[0004]
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in order for a truster to fill up the consigned goods which a goods vender keeps, the truster needed to determine the amount of supplements by

making self personnel etc. patrol a goods vender's firm or a store etc., making the amount of the consigned goods used check on a goods vender side, and making a ledger etc. fill in and total it. This had brought about disadvantageous profit that time amount considerable for a truster and a labor cost were applied. Moreover, if the round to truster's personnel's goods vender was overdue with a certain cause, when a supplement of consigned goods would be overdue, possibility that managing [of the amount of storage] will become inadequate [that there is a possibility of missing the opportunity for the both sides of a goods vender and a truster to sell goods, and to get profits etc.], and loss will occur was large. In order to cancel the above disadvantageous profits of the conventional consigned-goods dealings in recent years The number of storage of consigned goods is not managed by counting the quantity at the time of storage periodically. For example, the method of managing the number of storage of consigned goods has come to be used by sticking identifying labels, such as a bar code label which can identify consigned goods, on goods, and grasping the quantity which reads an identifying label at the time of use (sale) of the goods concerned, and is used. According to this approach, since it became unnecessary to ****
transition of the number of storage of consigned goods in a ledger by handicraft, it contributed to laborsaving of an activity a little, but since management of data, especially sharing of the data between a truster and a goods vender were not fully done, it was not connected by the increase in efficiency of overall business including the operating flow between a truster and a goods vender.
[0005] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and it aims at offering the merchandise management system with very high convenience about management, its approach, program, and server of the number of storage of consigned goods which enables the increase in efficiency of overall business including the operating flow between a truster and a goods vender.
[0006]
[Means for Solving the Problem] Invention according to claim 1 about each quotient form of the goods which said goods vender has managed The number of stock-on-hand inventories as which said goods vender expresses the number of inventories of the stock on hand purchased from the supplier, A goods data storage means to memorize the number of consigned-goods storage as which said goods vender expresses the number of storage of the consigned goods with which it was entrusted from the truster, and the number of consigned-goods storage targets showing the management desired value of said number of consigned-goods storage, A number input means of stock-on-hand arrival of goods to input the number of the stock on hand which arrives from a supplier as the number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods, A number input means of consigned-goods warehousing to input the number of the consigned goods stocked from a truster as the number of consigned-goods warehousing, The 1st renewal means of the number of stock-on-hand inventories which applies said number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, The 1st renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage which applies said number of consigned-goods warehousing to said number of consigned-goods storage, A number input means of stock-on-hand shipment to input the number of the stock on hand to ship as the number of stock-on-hand shipment, A number input means of consigned-goods leaving the garage to input the number of the consigned goods to leave as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, and when there is more said stock-on-hand shipment than said number of stock-on-hand inventories A consigned-goods diversion means to subtract the number of diversion which subtracted the number of stock-on-hand inventories concerned from the number of stock-on-hand shipment concerned from said number of consigned-goods storage, and to apply the number of diversion concerned to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, It is characterized by having the 2nd renewal means of the number of stock-on-hand inventories which subtracts said number of stock-on-hand shipment from said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the 2nd renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage which subtracts said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage from said number of consigned-goods storage.
[0007] In invention according to claim 1, invention according to claim 2 is characterized by having further a consigned-goods supplement demand means to demand a supplement of consigned goods from said truster, when said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than

said number of consigned-goods storage targets.

[0008] An identifying label reading means by which invention according to claim 3 reads the information on the identifying label stuck on the goods left or shipped in invention according to claim 1 or 2, A goods discernment means to identify whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand, or they are consigned goods based on the information on said read identifying label, Furthermore, have, and if said goods with which said number input means of consigned-goods leaving the garage is left or shipped are consigned goods About said quotient form which said goods discernment means identified, the number of the goods concerned is inputted as said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage. Said number input means of stock-on-hand shipment If said goods left or shipped are stock on hand, it will be characterized by inputting the number of the goods concerned as said number of stock-on-hand shipment about said quotient form which said goods discernment means identified.

[0009] Invention according to claim 4 is characterized by said identifying label containing a bar code in invention according to claim 3.

[0010] Invention according to claim 5 is characterized by urging a supplement of consigned goods to said consigned-goods supplement demand means by outputting information through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except said goods vender and said truster] and which was related with the truster concerned in invention according to claim 2 to 4.

[0011] Invention according to claim 6 is set to invention according to claim 1 to 5. A number input means of consigned-goods warehousing hope to input the number of the goods with which said truster wishes warehousing to said goods vender as the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope, A number decision means which can be stocked to determine the number which is a number which can be stocked and which can be stocked based on the usable amount of space of a storage area among said numbers of consigned-goods warehousing hope, It is characterized by having further an information presentation means which can be stocked to show the information based on said determined number which can be stocked which can be stocked to said truster.

[0012] It is characterized by invention according to claim 7 presenting said information which can be stocked, when said information presentation means which can be stocked outputs information in invention according to claim 6 through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except said goods vender and said truster] and which was related with the truster concerned.

[0013] Invention according to claim 8 about each quotient form of the goods which said goods vender has managed The number of stock-on-hand inventories as which said goods vender expresses the number of inventories of the stock on hand purchased from the supplier, The step which memorizes the number of consigned-goods storage as which said goods vender expresses the number of storage of the consigned goods with which it was entrusted from the truster, and the number of consigned-goods storage targets showing the management desired value of said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand which arrives from a supplier as the number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods, The step which inputs the number of the consigned goods stocked from a truster as the number of consigned-goods warehousing, The step which applies said number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which applies said number of consigned-goods warehousing to said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand to ship as the number of stock-on-hand shipment, and the step which inputs the number of the consigned goods to leave as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, When there is more said stock-on-hand shipment than said number of stock-on-hand inventories The step which subtracts the number of diversion which subtracted the number of stock-on-hand inventories concerned from the number of stock-on-hand shipment concerned from said number of consigned-goods storage, and applies the number of diversion concerned to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, It is characterized by having the step which subtracts said number of stock-on-hand shipment from said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which subtracts said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage from said number of consigned-goods storage.

[0014] In invention according to claim 8, invention according to claim 9 is characterized by having further the step to which a supplement of consigned goods is urged to said truster, when said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than said number of consigned-goods storage targets.

[0015] Invention according to claim 10 is set to invention according to claim 8 or 9. The step which reads the information on the identifying label stuck on the goods left or shipped, The step which identifies whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand, or they are consigned goods based on the information on said read identifying label, Furthermore, said step which has and inputs the number of the consigned goods to leave as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage If said goods left or shipped are consigned goods, about said quotient form identified at said step to identify Input the number of the goods concerned as said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, and said step which inputs the number of the stock on hand to ship as the number of stock-on-hand shipment If said goods left or shipped are stock on hand, it will be characterized by inputting the number of the goods concerned as said number of stock-on-hand shipment about said quotient form identified at said step to identify.

[0016] Invention according to claim 11 is characterized by said identifying label containing a bar code in invention according to claim 10.

[0017] Said step which urges a supplement of consigned goods to invention according to claim 12 to said truster in invention according to claim 9 to 11 is characterized by urging a supplement of consigned goods by outputting information through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except said goods vender and said truster] and which was related with the truster concerned.

[0018] Invention according to claim 13 is set to invention according to claim 8 to 12. The step which inputs the number of the goods with which said truster wishes warehousing to said goods vender as the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope, It is characterized by having further the step which determines the number which is a number which can be stocked, and which can be stocked based on the usable amount of space of a storage area among said numbers of consigned-goods warehousing hope, and the step which presents the information based on said determined number which can be stocked which can be stocked to said truster.

[0019] Said step which invention according to claim 14 shows said information which can be stocked to said truster in invention according to claim 13 is characterized by showing said information which can be stocked by outputting information through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except said goods vender and said truster] and which was related with the truster concerned.

[0020] Invention according to claim 15 about each quotient form of the goods which the goods vender has managed to the computer The number of stock-on-hand inventories as which said goods vender expresses the number of inventories of the stock on hand purchased from the supplier, The step which memorizes the number of consigned-goods storage as which said goods vender expresses the number of storage of the consigned goods with which it was entrusted from the truster, and the number of consigned-goods storage targets showing the management desired value of said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand which arrives from a supplier as the number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods, The step which inputs the number of the consigned goods stocked from a truster as the number of consigned-goods warehousing, The step which applies said number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which applies said number of consigned-goods warehousing to said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand to ship as the number of stock-on-hand shipment, and the step which inputs the number of the consigned goods to leave as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, The step which subtracts said number of stock-on-hand shipment from said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which subtracts said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage from said number of consigned-goods storage, When said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than said number of consigned-goods storage targets, it is

characterized by performing the step to which a supplement of consigned goods is urged to said truster.

[0021] In invention according to claim 15, invention according to claim 16 is characterized by performing further the step to which a supplement of consigned goods is urged to said truster, when said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than said number of consigned-goods storage targets.

[0022] Invention according to claim 17 about each quotient form of the goods which the goods vender has managed The number of stock-on-hand inventories as which said goods vender expresses the number of inventories of the stock on hand purchased from the supplier, The step which memorizes the number of consigned-goods storage as which said goods vender expresses the number of storage of the consigned goods with which it was entrusted from the truster, and the number of consigned-goods storage targets showing the management desired value of said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand which arrives from a supplier as the number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods, The step which inputs the number of the consigned goods stocked from a truster as the number of consigned-goods warehousing, The step which applies said number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods to said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which applies said number of consigned-goods warehousing to said number of consigned-goods storage, The step which inputs the number of the stock on hand to ship as the number of stock-on-hand shipment, and the step which inputs the number of the consigned goods to leave as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, The step which subtracts said number of stock-on-hand shipment from said number of stock-on-hand inventories, and the step which subtracts said number of consigned-goods leaving the garage from said number of consigned-goods storage, When said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than said number of consigned-goods storage targets, it is characterized by being used in case the step to which a supplement of consigned goods is urged to said truster is performed.

[0023] In invention according to claim 17, invention according to claim 18 is characterized by being used in case the step to which a supplement of consigned goods is urged to said truster is performed further, when said number of consigned-goods storage is smaller than said number of consigned-goods storage targets.

[0024]

[Embodiment of the Invention] First, the definition and explanation of the vocabulary which are used on these specifications are given. "Consigned goods" is defined as "such goods of which it is the goods kept in a goods vender's storage area while the truster had reserved the ownership of goods, a goods vender can transfer the ownership of that to self if the goods concerned are needed, and sale and use can be done" as mentioned above. "Stock on hand" is defined as "such goods that is the goods (that is, it purchased by the usual stocking) which transferred ownership to the goods vender from the supplier, and is kept in a goods vender's storage area." "Warehousing" is defined as "the action which carries in goods to a goods vender's storage area, without transferring ownership while the supplier had reserved the ownership of goods", and the action by which a goods vender carries in "consigned goods" to a self storage area corresponds. "Arrival of goods" is defined as "the action which transfers the ownership of goods to a goods vender from a supplier, and carries in goods to a goods vender's storage area", and the action which purchases "stock on hand" on the usual purchase business corresponds. "Storage" is defined as "the action which puts the goods which have ownership in a supplier on a goods vender's storage area", and the action for which a goods vender keeps "consigned goods" corresponds. In addition, the number of the "consigned goods" "kept" is expressed as "the number of storage." "An inventory" is defined as "the action which puts the goods which ownership transferred to the goods vender from the supplier on a goods vender's inventory location", and the action on which the goods vender puts "stock on hand" corresponds. In addition, the number of the "stock on hand" is expressed as "the number of inventories". ["in stock / stock on hand"] "Leaving the garage" is defined as "the action which is the opposite concept of warehousing, and takes out goods from a goods vender's storage area while the supplier had reserved the ownership of goods", and the action which takes out the "consigned goods" which was being kept corresponds. "Shipment" is defined as "the

action which takes out the goods which are the opposite concepts of arrival of goods and the ownership of goods transferred to the goods vender from the supplier from a goods vender's inventory location", and the action which takes out the "stock on hand" for sale etc. corresponds.
[in stock / stock on hand] A "goods vender" is a contractor who sells the goods containing stock on hand or consigned goods, a "truster" is a contractor who entrusts "consigned goods" to a "goods vender", and a "supplier" is a contractor to whom a "goods vender" purchases "stock on hand" for stocking etc. Although the truster and the supplier distinguish and give the definition, in fact, the same contractor may perform commission of consigned goods and sale of stock on hand, and both may correspond.

[0025] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 is a system configuration Fig. showing the operation gestalt of this invention. The system by this invention expressed as a merchandise management system 1 consists of the management server 2, a database server (DB server is called hereafter) 3, a merchandise management terminal 4, and a bar code reader 5. Moreover, the merchandise management system 1, and the supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 are connected through the Internet.

[0026] The management server 2 is a server which the vender of the goods containing stock on hand and consigned goods manages. Although the management server 2 is not illustrating, it has I/O means (a keyboard, a mouse, CRT/LCD display, etc.), storage means (HDD, RAM, etc.), program execution means (CPU, OS, etc.), and network connection means (a LAN adapter, router, etc.). By the I/O means, registration of the actuation command from an operator and the output of the result, various entries of data, etc. are performed. The application for performing various kinds of means or steps about the merchandise management of a publication to a claim is loaded to RAM from HDD which has memorized it, and is performed considering OS as intermediation by CPU. The management server 2 is suitably connected with the supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 possible [an information transmission] through the Internet which was connected with the merchandise management terminal 4 possible [an information transmission] through the intranet which was connected with the DB server 3 by the LAN adapter, and was connected by the LAN adapter, and was connected by the router. The management server 2 functions also as a WWW server which offers the Web page for performing a part of means by this invention, or step on WWW of the Internet. In addition, the network between the management server 2 and the merchandise management terminal 4 may be the Internet.

[0027] The DB server 3 is a server which the vender of goods manages, and is connected to the management server 2 by the LAN adapter. The DB server 3 performs data control, such as various data storage, read-out, actuation, etc. about merchandise management, mainly based on the demand from the management server 2. Although the DB server 3 is not illustrating, it has I/O means (a keyboard, a mouse, CRT/LCD display, etc.), storage means (HDD, RAM, etc.), program execution means (CPU, OS, etc.), and network connection means (LAN adapter etc.). The various entries of data which make registration of the actuation command from an operator and the output of the result, and HDD memorize the DB server 3 with an I/O means are performed. The application for performing data control is loaded to RAM from HDD which has memorized it, and is performed considering OS as intermediation by CPU. Although the DB server 3 is not illustrating, it has the merchandise management information which consists of information relevant to goods, and manages it.

[0028] The merchandise management terminal 4 is a terminal which a goods vender installs and uses for a goods storage area or an office for merchandise management, and is an information terminal which has the function which communicates through a network. Although the merchandise management terminal 4 is typically drawn in the image of a personal computer by drawing 1 , various kinds of information terminals connectable with networks, such as not only a personal computer but a register, PDA, etc., are included. Although the merchandise management terminal 4 is not illustrated, it has I/O means (a keyboard, a mouse, CRT/LCD display, etc.), storage means (a hard disk drive, ROM, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, RAM, etc.), program execution means (CPU, OS, etc.), and network connection means (LAN adapter etc.). By the I/O means, the

input of goods information, registration of the actuation command from an operator and the output of the result, various entries of data, etc. are performed. The application for performing various kinds of means or steps about the merchandise management of a publication to a claim is loaded to RAM from HDD which has memorized it, and is performed considering OS as intermediation by CPU (when a storage means is ROM, it is not necessary to load application and a work area is secured to RAM). Application is a WWW browser suitably. The merchandise management terminal 4 is connected with the management server 2 possible [an information transmission] through the intranet connected by the LAN adapter. An operator accesses the Web page which the management server 2 which is functioning as a WWW server offers with the merchandise management terminal 4, and makes the input of various kinds of actuation about merchandise management, and the output of a result perform through there.

[0029] A bar code reader 5 is equipment which reads the information on the bar code label stuck on goods, and is connected to the merchandise management terminal 4. The basic code (bar code) showing a quotient form, the supplier code showing a truster, the partition code of stocking and commission, etc. are contained in the information recorded on a bar code. A bar code reader 5 reads the information on a bar code optically. The read information is transmitted to the merchandise management terminal 4. In addition, the identifying label which has identification codes other than a bar code can also be used instead of a bar code label. In this case, it replaces with a bar code reader 5, and the identifying label reading means which suited the identifying label concerned is used. For example, the noncontact IC card which recorded the information on goods can be used as an identifying label. In this case, an identifying label reading means reads the information on a noncontact IC card electromagnetic.

[0030] The supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 are terminals for a supplier and a truster to connect with the merchandise management system 1, respectively, and are information terminals, such as a personal computer which has the function which communicates through a network. Although the supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 are not illustrated, they have an I/O means, storage means (a hard disk drive, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, RAM, etc.), program execution means (CPU, OS, etc.), and network connection means (dial-up-IP connecting means etc.). By the I/O means, registration of the actuation command from an operator and the output of the result, various entries of data, etc. are performed. The application for performing various kinds of means or steps about merchandise management is loaded to RAM from HDD which has memorized it, and is performed considering OS as intermediation by CPU. Application is a WWW browser suitably. The supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 are connected with the management server 2 possible [an information transmission] through the Internet connected by the dial-up-IP connecting means. An operator accesses the Web page which the management server 2 offers with the supplier terminal 6 or the truster terminal 7, and makes the input of various kinds of actuation about merchandise management, and the output of a result perform through there. In addition, when the same contractor performs commission of consigned goods and sale of stock on hand and serves both as the truster and the supplier, a single information terminal can be used as the supplier terminal 6 and a truster terminal 7.

[0031] From now on, actuation of the merchandise management system 1 will be explained. Generally in the following explanation, transmission and reception of the data between the management server 2, and the merchandise management terminal 4, the supplier terminal 6 and the truster terminal 7 (these are named generically below and a "user terminal" is called) are performed by the following actuation. First, if the address (URL, a http:// host computer name / file name) of the Web page of the website which offers the function by this invention with the application of the WWW browser which is operating on OS of a user terminal is specified by the user, a WWW browser will transmit the request of a transfer of the HTML text file of the file stored by the file name of the address concerned through a network connection means to the management server 2 of the host computer name of the address concerned at the Internet (or intranet). The request concerned is transmitted on the Internet (or intranet), and the management server 2 which has the host computer name of the address concerned through a network connection means receives it. By the function of application in which it is operating on OS, the

management server 2 turns to a user terminal the HTML text file showing the Web page stored by the file name of the address concerned according to the request concerned, and transmits to the Internet (or intranet) through a network connection means. A HTML text file is transmitted on the Internet (or intranet), and a user terminal receives it through a network connection means. A WWW browser outputs the received HTML text file by the output format to which it was specified in HTML (display).

[0032] The HTML text file has not only the text information displayed on a screen but the hyperlink information (address) related with text information. If a user does tab control specification of the hyperlink part of the HTML document displayed on the user terminal and chooses it, a WWW browser will transmit similarly the request of a transfer of the HTML text file stored in the address associated there to the Internet (or intranet) through a network connection means. The request concerned is transmitted on the Internet (or intranet), and the management server 2 which has the host computer name of the address concerned through a network connection means receives it. The management server 2 turns to a user terminal the HTML text file showing the Web page associated by the hyperlink stored by the file name of the address concerned according to the request concerned, and transmits to the Internet (or intranet) through a network connection means. A HTML text file is transmitted on the Internet (or intranet), and a user terminal receives it through a network connection means. A WWW browser outputs the received HTML text file by the output format to which it was specified in HTML (display). Thus, a user can display the Web page associated by the hyperlink one after another by choosing the hyperlink part of the Web page displayed on the WWW browser of a user terminal. Moreover, according to it, the WWW browser which description of the form which displays a text field and a check box on the HTML document to which a user expresses the page with the Web page which needs to perform selection of an entry of data and alternative etc. is made, and received the HTML document concerned can display an entry form, a check box, etc., and can receive the input or selection from a user.

[0033] Thus, based on the HTML document displayed on the WWW browser of a user terminal, by operating selection of a hyperlink part, input to an entry form, selection of a check box, etc., a user can transmit the actuation concerned to the management server 2, and can obtain the result. In addition, when the management server 2 displays the Web page of dedication to a specific user, first, the management server 2 can display user ID and the input column of a password on the user terminal concerned, and can attest that he is the specific user concerned from the user ID and the password which were entered. Moreover, the management server 2 can identify a user using the cookie variable acquired from the user terminal, and can also make the user concerned display the Web page of dedication. Since the information flow explained above is a thing common to the actuation which uses a WWW browser, by the following explanation, explanation of the above information flows is omitted, and applies and explains a focus to the actuation chiefly made through the WWW browser of a user terminal, and the response actuation to it.

[0034] The data of "the number of orders", the "number of orders received", the "number of warehousing", the "number of arrival of goods", the "number of storage", the "number of inventories", the "number of leaving the garage", and the "number of shipment" are contained in the merchandise management information which the DB server 3 manages. Merchandise management information includes the schedule of modification of each data as schedule information suitably including the hysteresis of change of not only the merchandise management information on this time but each data as hysteresis information. Moreover, especially the hysteresis information on the hysteresis information on the "number of arrival of goods" about close shipment and the "number of shipment", the "number of warehousing" about close leaving the garage, and the "number of leaving the garage" is related with information, such as a bar code (trade name) of the goods concerning the record date, the close ship date or the close leaving-the-garage day, close shipment, or close leaving the garage of the data concerned, and a customer's (a supplier or truster) identification code, and is memorized.

[0035] The semantics which each data contained in merchandise management information expresses is as follows. In addition, any data are prepared for every quotient form, and it is used in

order to manage the quotient form. "The number of orders" is the number of the goods (it becomes stock on hand) with which the vender of goods placed an order with the supplier for stocking, or the number of the goods (it becomes consigned goods) which offered the truster trust. "The number of orders received" is the number of the goods (stock on hand or consigned goods is not asked) with which the vender of goods received the order of sale from the consumer etc. "The number of warehousing" is the number of the consigned goods stocked from a truster. The number of consigned-goods warehousing given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of arrival of goods" is the number of the stock on hand which arrives from a supplier. The number of stock-on-hand arrival of goods given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of storage" is the number of the consigned goods which the vender is keeping. The number of consigned-goods storage given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of inventories" is the number of the stock on hand which the vender has managed. The number of stock-on-hand inventories given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of leaving the garage" is the number of the consigned goods to leave. The number of consigned-goods leaving the garage given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of shipment" is the number of the stock on hand to ship. The number of stock-on-hand shipment given in a claim corresponds to this. "The number of consigned-goods storage targets" is the management desired value of the number of consigned-goods storage, and when the number of consigned-goods storage is less than this number, it is a number which a truster should supplement with consigned goods. This number is usually defined by the contract for every quotient form between a goods vender and a truster.

[0036] Moreover, the screen of the "close shipment schedule plate" used between a goods vender, and a truster and a supplier for sharing of the information about order consists of such merchandise management information including hysteresis information and schedule information. The management server 2 is the Web page offered on WWW of the Internet, and a close shipment schedule plate is the Web page of dedication in the truster or supplier concerned which displays the information on the goods relevant to each truster or supplier, and receives the input of modification of the information concerned. A goods vender, and a specific truster or a specific supplier shares the close shipment schedule plate which displays the same information through the Internet. For this reason, if information is written in the close shipment schedule plate corresponding to the truster or supplier of specification [a goods vender], since the close shipment schedule plate reflecting the written-in information will be displayed also to a specific truster or a specific supplier concerned, a goods vender can tell information to a specific truster or a specific supplier concerned. Moreover, if a truster or a supplier writes information in the close shipment schedule plate assigned to self contrary to this, since the close shipment schedule plate reflecting the written-in information will be displayed also to the goods vender concerned, a truster or a supplier concerned can tell a goods vender information. Since especially the information that a close shipment schedule plate treats is a thing relevant to carrier order of goods, a goods vender, a truster, or a supplier can perform carrier order of goods through the close shipment schedule plate concerned. An example of the configuration of this close shipment schedule plate is shown in drawing 2 . This close shipment schedule plate expresses the storage situation and close leaving-the-garage situation of consigned goods. The quotient form is displayed on that upper part in JAN (Japan Article Number) code, and the truster or the supplier is expressed as this close shipment schedule plate. This means that the page this close shipment schedule plate indicates the information about the quotient form which is the thing of dedication in a truster or a supplier concerned, and is shown by the JAN code to be is displayed. In addition, a JAN code is a code based on the common bar code system which was defined by Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) and which is used for the circulation information system centering on a Japanese POS system, and its bar code symbol for a display, and is a code which specifies a quotient form etc. The number of storage of goods and the situation of close leaving the garage are displayed on the part of the table of a close shipment schedule plate. That is, the number of warehousing which the number of storage of consigned goods makes increase the number of storage to the train on the left of a table, and the number of leaving the garage to which the number of storage is decreased in the train on the right of a table are displayed in order on the

train of the center of a table by time order about the past hysteresis, current, and the schedule of the future from the upper line, respectively. In addition, in the case of this example, the number of consigned-goods storage targets is displayed on the 1st line of the train of the number of storage as 600 contracts. The situation which set current to July 22 is shown by the example of this table. The line on July 20 and July 21 (it is displayed as "** past" by a diagram) the past hysteresis The line on July 30 and August 10 (it is displayed as "** future" by a diagram) expresses the schedule of the future for the condition current in the line on July 22 (it is displayed as "a ** current" by a diagram). The data of the past hysteresis are generated from the hysteresis information on merchandise management information, current data are generated from current merchandise management information, and the schedule of the future is generated from the schedule information on merchandise management information. Each data of this table is the following, and is made and calculated. First, the line on July 20 expresses 590 last number 20-piece of number ten-piece of 600 storage number + warehousing-leaving the garage = storage numbers. The line on July 21 expresses 610 last number 20-piece of number 590-piece of storage + warehousing = storage numbers. The line on July 22 expresses 585 last number 30-piece of number five-piece of 610 storage number + warehousing-leaving the garage = storage numbers. Here, in July 22 current, since there are few 585 storage numbers than 600 storage target numbers, in order to demand a supplement of goods from a truster, highlighting of them is carried out in red etc. The line on July 30 expresses 615 last number 30-piece of number 585-piece of storage + warehousing = storage numbers. The line on August 10 expresses 415 last number 200-piece of number 615-piece of storage-leaving the garage = storage numbers. In addition, the both sides of a goods vender and a truster can change the data of the number of warehousing and the number of leaving the garage to the present and the future by writing in this close shipment schedule plate. Since the changed data are transmitted to the other party by the close shipment schedule plate currently shared through the Internet, they become possible [transmitting the demand to close leaving the garage to each other].

[0037] From now on, the flow of the processing about the merchandise management of consigned goods and stock on hand will be explained. Are entrusted with Goods (consigned goods) a from Truster A, and suppose that Goods (stock on hand) b are bought in from Supplier B. Moreover, the number of consigned-goods storage targets about Goods a presupposes that it is set as 100 pieces.

[0038] About the goods a as consigned goods, the flow to the completion of warehousing of goods is explained with reference to <u>drawing 3</u> through order of goods from an initial state. First, in the management server 2, all the data about Goods a consider the condition of 0 as an initial state (step A1). Namely, the number of storage of consigned goods is zero piece, and is in the condition which order and order received of consigned goods do not have, either. Next, the management server 2 compares zero storage of consigned goods with 100 consigned-goods storage target numbers. This checks that the management server 2 has few zero current storage goods a 100 pieces than 100 consigned-goods storage target numbers. For this reason, in order to fill up consigned goods, the management server 2 makes the number of orders 100 pieces (step A2). The management server 2 reflects the number of orders in the close shipment schedule plate on a Web page, in order to demand a supplement of Goods a from Truster A (this corresponds to the function of a consigned-goods supplement demand means given in a claim). Truster A checks the close shipment schedule plate concerned on the truster terminal 7, and it gets to know that 100 goods a were ordered. Here, suitably, the management server 2 carries out highlighting of the number of orders in red etc., in order to call attention of the purport which has order to a truster. Here, Truster A can write the number of due-ins, and a due-in day in a close shipment schedule plate through the truster terminal 7, and can also transmit the schedule of goods warehousing to a goods vender. Truster A prepares 100 goods a and carries it in to a goods vender. A goods vender stocks 100 carried-in goods a as consigned goods. A goods vender inputs into the management server 2 through the merchandise management terminal 4 by making 100 into the number of warehousing after the completion of warehousing (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of consigned-goods warehousing given in a claim). Thereby, the management server

2 makes the number of warehousing 100 pieces, and since it completed, order makes the number of orders zero piece (step A3). A goods vender keeps 100 stocked goods a as consigned goods. If the purport of the completion of warehousing is inputted into the management server 2 by the goods vender, the management server 2 adds 100 warehousing numbers to zero current storage number, and makes the number of storage 100 pieces (this corresponds to the function of the 1st renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage given in a claim), and since it completed, warehousing will make the number of warehousing zero piece (step A4). In addition, 100 order numbers show how it is reflected in each data to drawing 3 by the arrow head.

[0039] Next, the flow to the completion of arrival of goods of goods is explained with reference to drawing 3 through order of goods from an initial state about the goods b as stock on hand. First, in the management server 2, all the data about Goods b consider the condition of 0 as an initial state (step B1). Namely, the number of inventories of stock on hand is zero piece, and is in the condition which order and order received of stock on hand do not have, either. Next, a goods vender places an order for 100 goods b, in order to buy in Goods b. That is, a goods vender inputs 100 pieces into the management server 2 through the merchandise management terminal 4 as the number of orders (step B-2). The management server 2 reflects the number of orders in the close shipment schedule plate on a Web page, in order to tell the order of stocking of Goods b to Supplier B. Supplier B checks the close shipment schedule plate concerned on the supplier terminal 6, and it gets to know that 100 goods b were ordered. Here, suitably, the management server 2 carries out highlighting of the number of orders in red etc., in order to call attention of the purport which has order to a truster. Supplier B prepares 100 goods b and supplies a goods vender it. A goods vender arrives considering 100 supplied goods b as stock on hand. A goods vender inputs into the management server 2 through the merchandise management terminal 4 by making 100 into the number of arrival of goods after the completion of arrival of goods (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of stock-on-hand arrival of goods given in a claim). Thereby, the management server 2 makes the number of arrival of goods 100 pieces, and since it completed, order makes the number of orders zero piece (step B3). A goods vender manages 100 goods b which arrived as stock on hand. If the purport of the completion of arrival of goods is inputted into the management server 2 by the goods vender, the management server 2 adds 100 arrival-of-goods numbers to zero current inventory number, and makes the number of inventories 100 pieces (this corresponds to the function of the 1st renewal means of the number of stock-on-hand inventories given in a claim), and since it completed, arrival of goods will make the number of arrival of goods zero piece (step B4). In addition, 100 order numbers show how it is reflected in each data to drawing 3 by the arrow head.

[0040] About the goods a as consigned goods, the flow from an order received of goods to the completion of shipment of goods is explained with reference to drawing 4 following above-mentioned step A4. First, suppose that the order of an order of 30 goods was received from the customer. A goods vender inputs 30 pieces into the management server 2 as the number of orders received through the merchandise management terminal 4 (step A5). The management server 2 compares zero inventory number as stock on hand of Goods a with 30 order-received numbers. Thus, the goods which comparing the number of inventories and the number of orders received of stock on hand first sells to a customer are because it is necessary to be not the consigned goods with which a goods vender does not have ownership actually but the stock on hand with which a goods vender has ownership actually. By this comparison, the management server 2 checks that the zero inventory number of current stock on hand is 30 pieces fewer than the number of orders received. In this case, it is necessary to divert consigned goods to stock on hand by transferring the ownership of the consigned goods for several inventory minutes of the stock on hand which runs short to a goods vender about Goods a. Then, the management server 2 compares the 70 storage number of consigned goods with 30 order-received numbers. Thereby, from the number of orders received, the number of storage of consigned goods checks that there are many 40 pieces, and the management server 2 judges it that the diversion to the stock on hand of consigned goods is possible. The management server 2 makes 30 pieces the number of leaving the garage of consigned goods from zero piece, and makes the number of orders received zero piece from 30

pieces, and in order to leave the garage, the number of storage of consigned goods is changed into 70 pieces from 100 pieces (step A6 (this corresponds to the function of the 2nd renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage given in a claim)). A goods vender leaves the consigned goods currently kept to the storage area. However, like the after-mentioned, it is not necessary to perform physical processing to goods with this leaving the garage, and this leaving the garage is only formal, in order that these left consigned goods may arrive as stock on hand immediately in fact. Next, the management server 2 makes zero piece the number of leaving the garage of consigned goods from 30 pieces, and makes 30 pieces the number of arrival of goods of stock on hand from zero piece (step A7). A goods vender arrives again 30 consigned goods left formally as stock on hand formally. It is not necessary to perform physical processing to goods like the above-mentioned leaving the garage with this arrival of goods. However, in order that the ownership of goods may transfer to a goods vender from a truster at this time, the duty in which a countervalue is paid to a truster generates a goods vender. Suitably, the management server 2 integrates the countervalue which the payment duty generated for every quotient form. This integrated countervalue can be used for settlement of goods. A goods vender deals with 30 goods a which arrived as stock on hand. the management server 2 -- the current number of inventories -- zero piece -- the number of arrival of goods -- 30 pieces are added, the number of inventories is made into 30 pieces (this corresponds to the function of a consigned-goods diversion means given in a claim), and since it completed, formal arrival of goods makes the number of arrival of goods zero piece (step A8). Since the stock on hand of the 30 inventory numbers is sold to a customer (shipment), the management server 2 makes the number of shipment 30 pieces from zero piece (this corresponds to the function of a consigned-goods diversion means given in a claim), and makes the number of inventories zero piece from 30 pieces (step A9). (this corresponds to the function of the 2nd renewal means of the number of stock-on-hand inventories given in a claim) A goods vender ships 30 goods a to a customer. If the purport of the completion of shipment is inputted into the management server 2 by the goods vender, the management server 2 will make the number of shipment zero piece (step A10). In addition, 30 order-received numbers show how it is reflected in each data to <u>drawing 4</u> by the arrow head.

[0041] Instead of inputting the number of orders received into the management server 2 in above-mentioned step A5 as other approaches here Identifying labels, such as a bar code which identifies whether a quotient form and the goods concerned are stock on hand or they are consigned goods, are beforehand stuck on goods. In case Goods a are taken out from a storage area for shipment, an identifying label is read with the identifying label reading means of bar code reader 5 grade. Based on the read information, it identifies whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand, or they are consigned goods (this corresponds to a goods discernment means given in a claim). By judging that the order received was received about one goods of the quotient form concerned when it was consigned goods, and adding 1 to the number of orders received of that The number of the goods whose order was actually received can also be inputted into the management server 2 (when the goods concerned are discriminated from stock on hand, processed by the procedure about the below-mentioned stock on hand). In this case, since shipment is completed to the input and coincidence of an order received, a goods vender does not need to input the purport of the completion of shipment in the above-mentioned step A10. For this reason, the number of orders received is reflected automatically in order to the number of leaving the garage, the number of arrival of goods, the number of inventories, and the number of shipment. According to this approach, since it is hard to cause an input failure since it is not necessary to input the purport of the input of the number of orders received, and the completion of shipment separately, and a quotient form is also mechanically identified by the identifying label, there is an advantage of not causing the input mistake of a quotient form, either.

[0042] About the goods b as stock on hand, the flow from an order received of goods to the completion of shipment of goods is explained with reference to <u>drawing 4</u> following above-mentioned step B4. First, suppose that the order of an order of 30 goods was received from the customer. A goods vender inputs 30 pieces into the management server 2 as the number of orders received through the merchandise management terminal 4 (step B5). The management server 2

compares the 100 inventory number of stock on hand with 30 order-received numbers. Thereby, the number of inventories of stock on hand checks that there are more 70 pieces than the number of orders received, and the management server 2 judges that shipping to a customer is possible. The management server 2 makes the number of shipment of stock on hand 30 pieces (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of stock-on-hand shipment given in a claim) from zero piece, and makes the number of orders received zero piece from 30 pieces, and since shipment is performed, the number of inventories of stock on hand is changed into 70 pieces from 100 pieces (step (this corresponds to function of 2nd renewal means of number of stock-on-hand inventories given in claim) B6). A goods vender ships 30 goods b to a customer. If the purport of the completion of shipment is inputted into the management server 2 by the goods vender, the management server 2 will make the number of shipment zero piece (step B7). In addition, 30 order-received numbers show how it is reflected in each data to drawing 4 by the arrow head.

[0043] Instead of inputting the number of orders received into the management server 2 in above-mentioned step B5 as other approaches here Identifying labels, such as a bar code which identifies whether a quotient form and the goods concerned are stock on hand or they are consigned goods, are beforehand stuck on goods. In case Goods b are taken out from a storage area for shipment, an identifying label is read with the identifying label reading means of bar code reader 5 grade. Based on the read information, it identifies whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand, or they are consigned goods (this corresponds to a goods discernment means given in a claim). By judging that the order received was received about one goods of the quotient form concerned when it was stock on hand, and adding 1 to the number of orders received of that The number of the goods whose order was actually received can also be inputted into the management server 2 (when the goods concerned are discriminated from consigned goods, processed by the procedure about the above-mentioned consigned goods). In this case, since shipment is completed to the input and coincidence of an order received, a goods vender does not need to input the purport of the completion of shipment in the above-mentioned step B7. For this reason, the number of orders received is reflected automatically to the number of shipment. According to this approach, since it is hard to cause an input failure since it is not necessary to input the purport of the input of the number of orders received, and the completion of shipment separately, and a quotient form is also mechanically identified by the identifying label, there is an advantage of not causing the input mistake of a quotient form, either.

[0044] About the goods A as consigned goods, the flow from order of the goods which should be filled up to the completion of warehousing of goods is explained with reference to drawing 5 following the above-mentioned step A10. First, at step A10 explained previously, the number of storage of Goods a is 70 pieces. The management server 2 checks that the 70 storage number of the current goods a is 30 pieces fewer than 100 consigned-goods storage target numbers. Therefore, in order to fill up consigned goods, the management server 2 makes the number of orders 30 pieces (step A11). The management server 2 reflects the number of orders in the close shipment schedule plate on a Web page, in order to demand a supplement of Goods a from Truster A (this corresponds to the function of a consigned-goods supplement demand means given in a claim). Truster A checks the close shipment schedule plate concerned on the truster terminal 7, and it gets to know that 30 goods a were ordered. Here, the management server 2 carries out highlighting of the number of orders as mentioned above. Truster A prepares 30 goods a and carries it in to a goods vender. A goods vender stocks 30 carried-in goods a as consigned goods. A goods vender inputs into the management server 2 through the merchandise management terminal 4 by making 30 into the number of warehousing after the completion of warehousing (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of consigned-goods warehousing given in a claim). Thereby, the management server 2 makes the number of warehousing 30 pieces, and since it completed, order makes the number of orders zero piece (step A12). A goods vender keeps 30 stocked goods a as consigned goods. The management server 2 adds 100 warehousing numbers to zero current storage number, and makes the number of storage 100 pieces (this corresponds to the function of the 1st renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage

given in a claim), and since it completed, warehousing makes the number of warehousing zero piece (step A13). In addition, 30 order numbers show how it is reflected in each data to drawing 5 by the arrow head.

[0045] About the goods A as consigned goods, the flow from the demand of leaving the garage of goods to the completion of leaving the garage of goods is explained with reference to drawing 6 following the above-mentioned step A13. When a truster wants to sell to other goods venders the consigned goods entrusted to a certain goods vender (or commission), the demand of leaving the garage (return) of goods to the goods vender from a truster is performed. Truster A lets the truster terminal 7 pass, and inputs 40 pieces into the management server 2 as the number of leaving-the-garage hope. The management server 2 inputs the number of leaving-the-garage hope as the number of orders received (step A14). The management server 2 compares with the 100 storage number of consigned goods, and 40 order-received numbers. It is judged that it is possible for the management server 2 to check that there is more 60 storage of consigned goods than the number of orders received, and to leave the garage (return). The management server 2 makes the number of leaving the garage of consigned goods 40 pieces (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of consigned-goods leaving the garage given in a claim) from zero piece, and makes the number of orders received zero piece from 40 pieces, and since leaving the garage is performed, the number of inventories of consigned goods is changed into 60 pieces from 100 pieces (step A15 (this corresponds to the function of the 2nd renewal means of the number of consigned-goods storage given in a claim)). A goods vender turns and leaves 40 goods a to a truster. If the purport of the completion of leaving the garage is inputted into the management server 2 by the goods vender, the management server 2 will make the number of leaving the garage zero piece (step A16). In addition, 40 order-received numbers show how it is reflected in each data to drawing 6 by the arrow head.

[0046] Instead of inputting the number of orders received into the management server 2 in the above-mentioned step A14 as other approaches here Identifying labels, such as a bar code which identifies whether a quotient form and the goods concerned are stock on hand or they are consigned goods, are beforehand stuck on goods. In case Goods a are taken out from a storage area for leaving the garage, an identifying label is read with the identifying label reading means of bar code reader 5 grade. Based on the read information, it identifies whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand, or they are consigned goods (this corresponds to a goods discernment means given in a claim). If it is consigned goods, the number of the goods whose order was actually received can also be inputted into the management server 2 by judging that the order received was received about one goods of the quotient form concerned, and adding 1 to the number of orders received of that. In this case, since leaving the garage is completed to the input and coincidence of an order received, a goods vender does not need to input the purport of the completion of leaving the garage in the above-mentioned step A16. For this reason, the number of orders received is reflected automatically to the number of leaving the garage. According to this approach, since it is hard to cause an input failure since it is not necessary to input the purport of the input of the number of orders received, and the completion of leaving the garage separately, and a quotient form is also mechanically identified by the identifying label, there is an advantage of not causing the input mistake of a quotient form, either.

[0047] A truster has the case where he wants to deposit more numbers than the number of consigned-goods storage targets defined by the contract with a goods vender of consigned goods in a goods vender's storage area. In this case, a goods vender usually has a limit in the number of the consigned goods which can be stocked by the tooth space of a storage area. In such dealings of goods, with the following procedures, a truster inputs the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope of goods into the management server 2 through the truster terminal 7, and acquires the information about the number which can be stocked from the management server 2 as the result. A truster inputs the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope, and the day wishing warehousing into the line of the schedule (future) of the train of the number of warehousing of a close shipment schedule plate through the truster terminal 7 first (this corresponds to the function of the number input means of consigned-goods warehousing hope given in a claim). In the

example of drawing 2 , 30 pieces are inputted as the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope as a day wishing warehousing on July 30. Those inputted information is transmitted to the management server 2 through the Internet. The management server 2 applies the inputted number of consigned-goods warehousing hope to the number of storage of current consigned goods, and reflects it in a close shipment schedule plate by making it into the number of schedule storage. In the example of drawing 2 , 615 schedule storage numbers with which 30 numbers wishing consigned-goods warehousing were added to the 585 storage number of the present consigned goods are displayed. The management server 2 judges whether 30 numbers wishing consigned-goods warehousing can be kept to a storage area by computing the number which can be stocked. From the number of the goods corresponding to the free space of a current storage area, the management server 2 will reduce the number of the goods (or goods of an arrival-of-goods schedule) of a due-in by the day wishing warehousing, and will compute the number which can be stocked by adding the number of the goods (or goods of a shipment schedule) of the schedule of leaving the garage by the day wishing warehousing (this corresponds to the function of the number decision means given in a claim which can be stocked). Although not illustrated, a goods vender can display other Web pages, and the number which can be stocked can be checked, and a goods vender can also change the computed number which can be stocked. The management server 2 compares with the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope the number which can be stocked. If the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope is below a number that can be stocked, the purport with which can be entrusted will be displayed by judging that trust of the consigned goods from a commission place is possible for the management server 2, and displaying in blue etc. the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope which the truster inputted into the close shipment schedule plate. On the other hand, if the number which can be stocked has more many consigned-goods warehousing hope, it will be judged that trust of the total of the consigned goods from a commission place cannot do the management server 2. The purport and the number which can be stocked whose trust is impossible are displayed by rewriting the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope which the truster inputted into the close shipment schedule plate to the number which can be stocked, and displaying it in red etc. (these correspond to the function of the information presentation means given in a claim which can be stocked).
[0048] Moreover, contrary to the above, a goods vender can perform the demand of warehousing of consigned goods through a close shipment schedule plate to a truster. In this case, a goods vender inputs the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope, and the day wishing warehousing into the line of the schedule (future) of the train of the number of warehousing of a close shipment schedule plate through the merchandise management terminal 4 first. In the example of drawing 2 , 30 pieces are inputted as the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope as a day wishing warehousing on July 30. Those inputted information is transmitted to the management server 2 through the Internet. The management server 2 applies the inputted number of consigned-goods warehousing hope to the number of storage of current consigned goods, and reflects it in a close shipment schedule plate by making it into the number of schedule storage. In the example of drawing 2 , 615 schedule storage numbers with which 30 numbers wishing consigned-goods warehousing were added to the 585 storage number of the present consigned goods are displayed. A truster can know that there was a demand of warehousing from a vender by referring to a close shipment schedule plate. When a truster cannot do commission of the consigned goods of the number total of consigned-goods warehousing hope from a goods vender, the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope of a close shipment schedule plate can be rewritten, and it is transmitted to a goods vender through the Internet.
[0049] A truster can demand a goods vender to leave the garage on account of self for the consigned goods entrusted to the goods vender, and can use them for other commission for the purpose, for example, other goods venders, or sale etc. The procedure in dealings of such goods is explained below with reference to the example of drawing 7 . August 18 current and Goods (consigned goods) a are kept in 100 storage areas of a goods vender, and the number of consigned-goods storage presupposes that they are 100 pieces (step A21). Although Truster A is not illustrating, the purport which wants to leave 50 goods a for the close shipment schedule

version at 10:00 on August 31 is written in through the truster terminal 7 (step A22). Moreover, Truster A also writes the day of goods which can be filled up in a close shipment schedule plate. In this example, it will write in that 50 warehousing is possible in 15:00 on August 31 (step A23). If writing is completed, the management server 2 will detect the writing and will transmit communication mail to a goods vender. Thereby, a goods vender can know the possibility that the future number of storage is insufficient. A goods vender writes the schedule to be shipped 70 pieces in 12:00 on August 31 in a close shipment schedule plate (step A24). Since the number of schedule storage of the goods of a just before [this] is 50 pieces, for 70-piece shipment, the number (the number total of storage) of goods becomes -20 pieces, and it runs short of it. It checks that 20 goods run short on August 31 as for the management server 2. The management server 2 compares 70 shipment schedules of a goods vender with 50 due-outs of a truster, and it computes the number in the range which does not run short of the number (the number total of storage) of goods which can be left in order to adjust a truster's due-out, giving priority to a goods vender's shipment schedule. The management server 2 reflects in a close shipment schedule plate the number which can be left. In this case, number:50-piece" number:30 piece / which can be shipped, and after 15:00 ["8 month 31 day 10 o'clock] on August 31 is displayed on a close shipment schedule plate. [which can be shipped]

[0050] In the above-mentioned explanation, it is used in order to identify the goods shipped or left, but the identifying label reading means of bar code reader 5 grade can be used, also in order to identify the goods arrived or stocked.

[0051]

[Effect of the Invention] According to invention given in claims 1, 8, 15, and 17, about each quotient form of the goods which the goods vender has managed Memorize the number of stock-on-hand inventories, the number of consigned-goods storage, and the number of consigned-goods storage targets, and the number of stock-on-hand inventories is updated according to close shipment of stock on hand. The number of consigned-goods storage is updated according to close leaving the garage of consigned goods. When there is more stock-on-hand shipment than the number of stock-on-hand inventories In order to subtract the number of diversion which subtracted the number of stock-on-hand inventories concerned from the number of stock-on-hand shipment concerned from the number of consigned-goods storage and to apply the number of diversion concerned to the number of stock-on-hand inventories, Even when the numbers of inventories of stock on hand run short to the number of shipment, consigned goods can be automatically diverted to stock on hand, and goods can be shipped. For a goods vender, the number of inventories can be decreased by efficient management which made stock on hand and consigned goods intermingled, and the effectiveness that the storage cost of goods is reducible with commission of efficient consigned goods is acquired for a truster.

[0052] According to invention given in claims 2, 9, 16, and 18, when the number of consigned-goods storage is still smaller than the number of consigned-goods storage targets, in order to demand a supplement of consigned goods from a truster, a truster can fill up the consigned goods which obtained the right time, and the effectiveness that a possibility of missing the vending machine meeting of goods by quotient shortage disappears is acquired.

[0053] According to invention given in claims 3 and 10, the information on the identifying label further stuck on the goods left or shipped is read. If the goods which identify whether the quotient form of the goods concerned and the goods concerned are stock on hand or they are consigned goods based on the information on said read identifying label, and are left or shipped are consigned goods If the goods which input the number of the goods concerned as the number of consigned-goods leaving the garage, and are left or shipped about the identified quotient form are stock on hand In order to input the number of the goods concerned as the number of stock-on-hand shipment about the identified quotient form, A truster does not have to do a round check periodically, and does not need to manage a goods vender's number of consigned-goods storage, and the effectiveness that the quotient form and the number which are left or shipped at the time of leaving the garage by which goods are taken out actually, or shipment can be grasped certainly, and can be managed with an identifying label is acquired.

[0054] According to invention given in claims 4 and 11, since an identifying label contains a bar code, the effectiveness that creation of a label and reading of a label can manage goods by the certain and simple bar code which can be performed cheaply is acquired.

[0055] In order to urge a supplement of consigned goods by outputting information through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except a goods vender and a truster] and which was related with the truster concerned according to invention given in claims 5 and 12, the effectiveness that a goods vender and a truster can ensure transfer of the information about a supplement of consigned goods simply through the Web page to share, without being known by the others is acquired.

[0056] According to invention given in claims 6 and 13, the number of the goods with which a truster wishes warehousing to a goods vender is inputted as the number of consigned-goods warehousing hope. In order to determine the number which is a number which can be stocked and which can be stocked based on the usable amount of space of a storage area and to show the information based on the determined number which can be stocked which can be stocked to a truster among the numbers of consigned-goods warehousing hope, The number of the goods which can be entrusted when a truster wants to entrust a number exceeding the number of consigned-goods storage targets of consigned goods to a goods vender can be known, and the effectiveness that effective use of the storage space of consigned goods can be aimed at is acquired.

[0057] In order to show the information which can be stocked by outputting information through the Web page by which access restriction was made [except a goods vender and a truster] and which was related with the truster concerned according to invention given in claims 7 and 14, the effectiveness that a goods vender and a truster can ensure simply transfer of the information about the number which can be stocked through the Web page to share, without being known by the others is acquired.

[Translation done.]